

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

In this response, the applicant has amended claims 4, 5, 7, 9, 11 and 15, added claim 18, and canceled claims 1 and 2 without prejudice or disclaimer thereof. The applicant submits that no new matter has been introduced.

Claim Rejections—35 USC §103

Claims 1, 2, 4-8

The Examiner has rejected claims 1, 2, 4-8 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Smith in view of Conway et al. Reconsideration thereof is requested in light of the following.

In response to the rejection of claims 1 and 2, the applicant has canceled claims 1 and 2 without prejudice or disclaimer. In particular, the applicant does not relinquish his right to prosecute these claims at a later date in this or another application.

As to claim 4, the applicant has amended this claim. Amended claim 4 includes the limitation of the second computer display being able to assume a lateral operating position in which the first and second computer displays are oriented laterally and the second image is viewable by a person viewing the first image. Neither Smith nor Conway teaches this limitation.

This limitation was previously present in claim 7, which apparently was misread by the Examiner: with reference to claim 7, the Office Action states that "...Smith teaches...a lateral operating position in which the second image is viewable by a second person opposite the first person..." (page 4, second paragraph of Office Action) However, this limitation was not present in the previous claim 7, which instead recited a lateral operating position in which the first and second computer displays are oriented laterally and the second image is viewable by the first person viewing the first image. As mentioned above, this limitation, now included in claim 4, is taught in neither Smith nor Conway. Therefore, favorable reconsideration of claim 4 is respectfully requested.

Claims 7 and 8 depend from claim 4, and therefore should be allowable for the same reasons.

As to claim 5, the applicant has amended this claim. Claim 5 includes the limitation of a support arm connected to the support member, said support arm capable of supporting toward one end thereof a first computer display that displays a first image, and toward an opposite end thereof a second computer display that displays a second image. Neither Smith nor Conway teaches such a limitation.

Claim 6 was canceled in a previous response.

The Examiner has rejected claims 5, 9-11, 15 and 16 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Leveridge et al. in view of Elworthy. Reconsideration thereof is requested in light of the following.

Claim 5, as amended, recites a computer display support structure having a support arm connected to the support member, said support arm capable of supporting toward one end thereof a first computer display that displays a first image, and toward an opposite end thereof a second computer display that displays a second image, at least one of the ends being moveable between a first operating position in which the second image is viewable by a first person viewing the first image and a second operating position in which the second image is viewable by a second person opposite the first person viewing the first image.

The Examiner has already conceded that "...Leveridge fails to clearly teach..." this limitation. (page 5, second paragraph of Office Action) The applicant opines that Elworthy also fails to teach this limitation. In particular, from Figure 1 of Elworthy, it is clear that the arms 38 cannot rotate into an operating position such that a second image on the second CCD video camera is viewable by a second person opposite the first person viewing a first image on the first CCD video camera. The two arms 39 would collide well before such as second operating position could be assumed.

Moreover, there would be no motivation to assume this second operating position since the aim in Elworthy is to maintain the cameras over the illuminated area 6: “The combination of movements of the arms 38 and 39 enable the camera 30 to move over sufficient of the illuminated area 6 to secure satisfactory cover of the particular film separation...” (col. 5, lines 24-28)

Finally, the applicant points out that it is a camera 30 that is attached to the arm 39, not the display monitors 31. The display monitors 31 appear to be fixed: “The monitors 31 are mounted in a housing 44, having a console panel 45, which is supported from a pedestal 46 *fixed* to the platform 5...” (col. 5, lines 39-41, with emphasis added)

For these reasons, the applicant respectfully requests that claim 5 be allowed.

Claims 9-11 depend from claim 5, and therefore should be allowable on the same basis as claim 5 is.

As to claim 15, the Examiner states that claim 15 would be rejected similarly to how claim 5 was rejected, i.e., under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Leveridge in view of Elworthy. Claim 15 recites two computer displays pivotably connected to opposite ends of a support arm. Each computer display is pivotable about a respective pivot point between a first orientation, in which a first edge of each display faces the other display, and a second orientation, in which a second edge of each display, adjacent said first edge, faces the other display. The pivot points are located such that the

distance between the facing edges is substantially identical when the displays are in either of their respective first and second orientations.

The Examiner is invited to examine the instant application at pages 36-37 and the related Figures 131-133, where support for claim 15 can be found. It will be seen that neither Leveridge nor Elworthy teach pivot points that are located such that the distance between the facing edges is substantially identical when the displays are in either of their respective first and second orientations. Therefore, the applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner withdraw this rejection.

Claim 16 depends from claim 15, and therefore should be allowable on the same basis as claim 15 is.

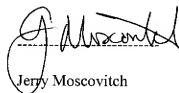
Claims 12-14

The Examiner has rejected claims 12-14 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Leveridge and Elworthy in view of Moscovitch. Reconsideration thereof is requested in light of the following.

Claims 12-14 depend indirectly from claim 5, and therefore should be allowable for the same reasons provided above in relation to claim 5.

For the aforementioned reasons, the applicant requests that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. Moscovitch", is written over a horizontal dashed line. The signature is stylized with a large initial "J" and a long, sweeping horizontal stroke.

Jerry Moscovitch